REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

These remarks are responsive to the Office Action dated February 4, 2004. Currently, claims 1-18 are pending with claims 1 and 11 being independent. Claims 1, 11, and 14 are amended.

In the Office Action, dated February 4, 2004, the Examiner objected to Claim 14. The objection is respectfully overcome for at least the reasons set forth below.

In the Office Action, dated February 4, 2004, the Examiner rejected claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 5,742,905 to Pepe *et al.* ("Pepe"). This rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the reasons set forth below.

In the Office Action, dated February 4, 2004, the Examiner rejected claims 12-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as been unpatentable over Pepe in view of US Patent No. 6,324,402 to Waugh *et al.* ("Waugh"). This rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the reasons set forth below.

Claim objection

The Examiner states that the term "GMS" should be changed to "GSM" in claim 14. Claim 14 has been so amended, as suggested by the Examiner. It is therefore respectfully submitted that the objection to claim 14 has been overcome. The Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw his objection to claim 14.

35 U.S.C. 102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Pepe. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Pepe discloses a personal communications internetworking network 40 (PCI network 40) that is connected to wireline networks 29 and wireless networks 39. (See figure 1 and

column 5, lines 54 to 56.) The PCI network 40 is a network on its own. A consumer has various messaging equipment connected to wireline networks 29, and has various portable messaging equipment, such as a cellular phone 32, which are connected to wireless networks 39. (See column 5, lines 30 to 33 and lines 41 to 45.) The wireline networks 29 and the wireless networks 39 may all belong to different phone service companies or service providers. The PCI network 40 permits the subscriber to send and receive messages between disparate networks and messaging systems and a variety of service providers. (See column 5, lines 56 to 59.) The wireline networks 29 and wireless networks 39 each constitute a fully functional network on their own.

As an example, a subscriber is considered who wants to use a wireless mobile phone and a telephone of a wireline network and, for example, wants to receive voice messages under a single phone number while using either the wireless or the wireline network. In order to enable this service, the subscriber has to subscribe to the wireless network, the wireline network, and the PCI network 40.

To provide this service to a subscriber, the two different networks and, in addition, the PCI network have to be managed. Although some services will be similar in the mobile network and in the wireline network, these services are implemented separately in the two networks. The approach of personal communications internetworking of Pepe is therefore complex and expensive, in that two networks 29, 39 have to be managed, and requires the additional overhead of the PCI network 40.

In contrast, claims 1 and 11 integrate fixed terminals in a mobile telecommunications network. The telecommunications network of the invention includes a mobile network and fixed terminals connected to the mobile network. Therefore, only one network has to be managed.

To manage the network, there is provided a register for storing, for each subscriber, subscriber information including access type by which the subscriber is addressable.

The subject matter of Pepe is therefore substantially different from the subject matter of the present application in that Pepe requires fixed devices connected in the wireline network and wireless devices connected in the wireless network. It also requires subscriber information to be separately managed by the disparate wireline and wireless networks and, additionally, by the PCI network. The service profiles to which the subscriber has subscribed in the wireless and the wireline network will generally not be consistent with each other. In the present invention, however, the subscriber information has only to be registered once. This allows implementation of the concept "one operator, one number".

In order to more clearly present the invention, but in no way to overcome the rejection based on Pepe, claim 1 has been amended to recite that this register is provided "in the mobile telecommunications network". Similarly, claim 11 has been amended to recite that "the mobile network" comprises said register. The support for this amendment can be found, for example, on page 6, lines 14-15 of the application.

Claim 1 has also been amended, again for clarity purposes only, to recite that the call handling "within the mobile network and the call handling of calls involving at least one of the fixed terminals" are controlled on the basis of the stored access information. Since the fixed terminals are integrated in the mobile telecommunications network, the access information stored in the register is the basis for the call handling for all calls to or from a mobile network and to or from the fixed terminals of the mobile network. The support for this amendment can be found in the description on page 6 lines 17-51, page 7 lines 7-18, figure 5, page 15 line 19 to page 16 line 4, and page 17 lines 3-25, for example.

Claim 11 has been amended, correspondingly. Specifically, claim 11 has been amended to recite "the telecommunication networks having means for controlling the call handling within the mobile network and the call handling of calls involving at least one of the fixed terminals on the basis of the stored access information".

Since the wireline networks 39 and wireless networks 29 of Pepe are disparate networks, the call handling within one of these networks, for instance a mobile network, cannot be controlled on the basis of access information stored in the PCI network or the wireline network. There is no possibility for the PCI network of Pepe to control call handling within a mobile network. The PCI network has only limited "knowledge" of the networks it is connected to. For example, in the PCI database 44 there is stored a wireless data provider's identification (e. g., what cellular phone provider is used). (See column 7, lines 12-14.)

Therefore, amended claims 1 and 11 are not anticipated by Pepe and the rejection is respectfully traversed. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejection of claims 1 and 11.

Claims 2-10 are dependent on the independent claim 1. Therefore, claims 2-10 are not anticipated by Pepe for at least the same reasons presented with respect to claim 1 above. The rejection to claims 2-10 is traversed and the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejection of claims 2-10.

35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 12-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Pepe in view of Waugh. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 12-18 depend from independent claim 11. For the reasons discussed above, Pepe does not disclose all of the elements of claim 11. Waugh does not cure the deficiencies of Pepe.

Pepe fails to disclose connecting fixed terminals into a wireless network. Waugh also fails to disclose integrating fixed devices into a wireless network. Instead, the fixed devices are connected to a wireline network and there is an interface unit that connects the wireline network to the wireless network. Thus, like Pepe, there are multiple networks being managed. Additionally, in Waugh the wireless network treats the fixed devices as mobile devices due to the interface. By contrast the present invention distinguishes between wireless and fixed devices based on the "subscriber information". This is evidenced by the fact that the subscriber information includes "one or more predefined access types".

In Waugh, the wireless network treats the fixed access subscribers as if they are mobile subscribers. (See column 3, lines 9-13, for example.) This can be implemented by providing virtual subscriber information storing means (virtual SISM) in the interface unit. This is necessary to make sure that the terminal devices on the wireline part of the system appear to the wireless system like any other mobile telephone used on the wireless system. (See column 8, lines 35-38.)

In contrast, the mobile telecommunications network of the present invention has a register for storing subscriber information including access information that distinguishes between mobile terminal access and fixed terminal access. This enables the administration system of the mobile network to provide access type specific services. (See page 6, lines 14-17 of the application.) The access information stored as part of the subscriber information specifies one or more predefined access types.

For the foregoing reasons, claim 11, and thus claims 12-18 which depend therefrom, are not rendered obvious by either Pepe, Waugh or the combination thereof. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejection of claims 12-18.

Other Matter

The citation of U.S. Patent Nos.: 6,181,935; 6,259,782; 6,618,588; 5,845,211 and 6,473,626 is respectfully acknowledged. However, these patents are deemed to lack facts which would detract from the patentability of the claims.

No new matter has been added.

The claims currently presented are proper and definite. Allowance is accordingly in order and respectfully requested. However, should the Examiner deem that further clarification of the record is in order, we invite a telephone call to the Applicants' undersigned attorney to expedite further processing of the application to allowance.

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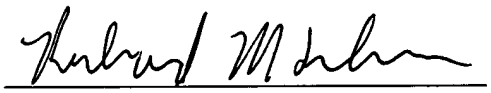
Respectfully submitted,



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